The species is characterized by its small size, eight or more whorls, relatively wide form and broad color bands. Plate II, fig. 6, represents the type. Length 30.5 mm. An old specimen, length 41.5 mm., is shown in fig. 5, and a younger example in fig. 4. All are from San Diego.

Pleurotoma (*Genota*) *riversiana* Raymond. NAUTILUS, Vol. XVIII, p. 14.

Pliocene.—Santa Monica (Rivers).

Characterized by narrow form, sharply expressed sculpture and obtuse angle *above* the middle of the whorls. Plate II, fig. 9, illustrates the type which thus far is the only specimen found. Length 59 mm.

University of California, July, 1906.

NOTE ON THE GENUS GLABARIS GRAY OR PATULARIA SWAINSON.

BY WILLIAM HEALY DALL.

The genus *Patularia* Swainson, appears in his Malacology (1840) pp. 287 and 381. There are two species of which the first is *Anodon ovatus* Swainson, Exotic Conchology pl. xxxvi, 1823, (2nd ed. by Hanley, p. 30, 1841) not *Iridina ovata* Swainson, Phil. Mag., 1823. The second species *A. rotundatus* Swainson, is doubtfully referred to *Anodonta* by Simpson in his Synopsis, p. 638. If it be as he supposes synonymous with *A. woodiana* Lea, Swainson's name dating from 1823, will of course take precedence. In 1841 Swainson cites under his *Patularia ovata Anodonta trapesialis* Lamarck, and Hanley points out that the latter specific name, being four years older, must take precedence of *ovatus* Swainson. *Anodonta trapesialis*, however, in modern classification, is a typical *Glabaris* of Gray. But *Glabaris* Gray, dates only from 1847, when the name was applied to *A. exotica* Lamarck, by Gray, in his list of generic synonyms, Proc. Zoöl. Soc. Lond., 1847, p. 197.

It would seem, therefore, that, since the first species and type of *Patularia* is a *Glabaris*, that the former name should be substituted for the latter in our systems. An examination of the nomenclators fails to show any earlier use of the generic name *Patularia* in zoölogy and there seems to be no reason which would militate against its adoption.

A careful examination of the text of the second edition of the Exotic Conchology shows that this is the only name included in it which is likely to affect the existing nomenclature.

SOME SHELLS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

BY A. A. HINKLEY.

(*Concluded from July Number, p. 36*).

Family Succineidæ.

Succinea concordialis Gould. Durant, Miss., one dead shell was all found. In the summer of 1904 this species was plentiful at the R. R. bridge across Little Muddy near Du Bois, Ill.

Succinea aurea Lea. Florence, Ala.

Family Limnaeidæ.

Lymnæa desidiosa Say. Tuscaloosa and Florence, Ala.

Lymnæa caperata Say. Boligee, Ala.

Lymnæa columella Say. Florence, Ala.

Physa gyrina Say. Florence, Ala.

Physa heterostropha Say. Tuscumbia, Ala.

Physa pomilia Conrad. A rill below Columbus, Miss.

Physa troostiana Lea. Spring above Florence, Ala.

Planorbis trivolvis var. *glabratus* Say. Shoal creek, Florence, Ala.

Planorbis trivolvis Say. Durant, Miss. One specimen.

Planorbis dilatatus Gould. Grenada, Miss.

Segmentina wheatleyi Lea. Boligee, Ala.

Ancylus elatior Anthony. Tennessee river, Florence, Ala.

Ancylus kirklandi Walker. Tombigbee and Yalabusha rivers.

Ancylus rhodaceus Walker. Tennessee river, Florence, Ala.

Family Auriculidæ.

Carychium exiguum Say. Abbeville, Miss. Only found two specimens.

Family Strepomatidæ.

Io spinosa Lea. Tennessee river, Florence, Ala. One specimen only of this fine species was found.